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December 10, 2011

RE: Biological Letter Report for Vidovich Minor Subdivision; TPM 21104, Kiva Project No: 07-0087423

The following report represents the Biological Letter Report for the Vidovich Minor Subdivision, TPM 21104.

SUMMARY

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of approximately 5.43 gross acres, Assessor Parcel Number (596-152-49), into 4 single-family homes, with lot sizes ranging from 1.05 to 2.01 acres. The proposed project is located at 3259 Heide Lane within the Community of Jamul within unincorporated San Diego County. The project will be served by a private road connecting to Olive Vista. The project is located in the metro/Lakeside/Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP).

The project site is currently developed with a home, sheds, corral and associated residential uses. The site contains coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland and developed. One sensitive plant species, San Diego Sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*) and one sensitive wildlife species was observed onsite, orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi*). A presence/absence survey for the Quino Checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) was performed in 2008 with negative results. Another survey is being performed this spring.

Mitigation for impacts to coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland will be performed in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance through offsite conservation within a pre-approved mitigation bank. Impacts to sensitive species observed and with the potential to occur onsite will be mitigated through habitat based mitigation. Impacts will be mitigated to below a level of significance.

INTRODUCTION, PROJECT DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, AND SETTING

Project Description

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of approximately 5.43 gross acres, Assessor Parcel Number (596-152-49), into 4 single-family homes, with lot sizes ranging from 1.05 to 2.01 acres. The project will be served by a private road connecting to Olive Vista. Olive Vista Road will be improved to public road standards from the intersection with Heide Lane to the intersection with Jamul Highlands Road. The proposed road improvement impacts from the extension of Olive Vista road will be analyzed in a separate document as a result of multiple property owners participating in the improvement.

Project Location

The proposed project is located within the Community of Jamul within unincorporated San Diego County (Figure 1). The project is located at 3259 Heide Lane, approximately 300 feet north of Olive Vista Dr. and 1.2 miles east of the intersection of Olive Vista Drive and Lyons Valley Road (Figure 2).

Project Setting

The project is located at on a knoll within rural residential development in the Community of Jamul. The project is surrounded by rural residential development on all sides (Figure 3). The project contains an existing residence, out buildings and corrals.

The project site is shown on the Dulzura USGS 7.5' Quadrangle. It is in Section 2, Township 17 south, Range 1 east (Figure 4). The project consists of gentle slopes in all directions with the existing residence located at the high point on the property. Elevations on-site range from approximately 1125 feet above mean sea level to 1210 feet above mean sea level.

The soils on the property include two soil types: Las Posas Fine Sandy Loam, Fallbrook Sandy Loam, and Cieneba Course Sandy Loam. Las Posas soils are considered a sensitive soil type. Several sensitive plant species are associated with this soil type.

Site Survey

The site was surveyed on the dates listed below in Table 1. A presence/absence survey for the Quino Checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*) in the spring of 2008. Another presence/absence survey is being performed this season.

Table 1 Surveys performed on the Vidovich Property						
Date	Time	Survey	Temperature (°F)	**Sky**	**Wind (mph)**	**Observer**
3/11/08	15:45 – 16:20	Habitat Mapping, Quino Survey	78-76°	Clear	0-3	ST
3/19/08	14:40 – 15:20	Quino Survey	72°	Hazy	3-7	RC
3/27/08	9:45- 10:45	Quino Survey	63-64°	Clear	0-3	RC
4/05/08	13:30 – 14:15	Quino Survey	67-68°	Clear	1-6	RC
4/11/08	09:00 – 9:45	Quino Survey	69-74°	Clear	0-5	RC
4/18/08	08:30 – 09:30	Quino Survey Sensitive Plant Survey	71-70°	Clear	1-4	ST
10/29/10	0:830 - 0:930	General	58-60°	Hazy	0-3	RC
3/02/11	13:30 – 14:35	Quino	62°	Clear	0-3	RC
3/9/11	13:05 - 14:05	Quino	72°	Clear	3-5	RC

Key: RC=Robin Church, ST= Sara Thorne

Mapping was performed following the Biological Resource Mapping Guidelines within the Report Format and Content Requirements: Biological Resources (County 2010). Wildlife was identified directly by sight or by vocalizations, and indirectly by scat, tracks, or burrows. Field notes were maintained throughout the survey. The primary focus of the survey was to document and map the size, location, and general quality of all habitat types and the presence or potential presence of any sensitive resources (plant or wildlife) onsite.

Nomenclature for this report conforms to Hickman (1993), for plants, Holland (1986) and Oberbauer (1996) for plant communities and habitat types, American Ornithological Union (AOU 1998 and 2000) for birds, Jennings (1983) and Stebbins (2003) for reptiles and amphibians, Jones (1992) for mammals, and Powell (1979) for insects.

Biological Resources Present

The biological resources present include coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland. Additionally two sensitive species were observed onsite, San Diego Sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*) and orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi*).

REGIONAL CONTEXT

The project is surrounded on all sides by rural residential development (Figure 3). The project is located in the metro/Lakeside/Jamul portion of the Multiple Species Conservation Plan (MSCP). The project is not located within an area identified as a Pre-Approved Mitigation Area.

HABITATS AND VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

The following is a summary of the existing habitats and vegetation communities on the site. This section includes information the habitat types, the dominant species present, and the habitat quality. Species abundance, composition, and diversity are discussed in terms of vegetative structure and wildlife, as well as the habitat sensitivity level and regional and local importance of conserving each habitat type.

Habitats

Habitats were classified and mapped based on Terrestrial Vegetation Communities in San Diego County based in Holland's Descriptions (Oberbauer 1996). The best-fit definition based on the dominant plant species and County's current description is provided. Habitats occurring within the project include coastal sage scrub, non-native grassland and developed (Figure 5).

Table 2. Vegetation Communities

Vegetation	Acres
Coastal Sage Scrub (Habitat Code: 32500) (Tier II)	1.7
Non-native Grassland (Habitat Code: 42200)	0.2
Developed Habitat (Habitat Code: 12000)	3.5
Total	**5.4**

Coastal Sage Scrub (Habitat Code: 32500)

The coastal sage scrub onsite is open and shows some previous disturbance. Plants observed within this habitat include but are not limited to flat-top buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), coast sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*) and San Diego sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*). Wildlife observes within this habitat include several butterfly species, orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferans*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*) and desert cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Although this habitat supports two sensitive species, San Diego sunflower and orange-throated whiptail, it has a moderate value due to the small size and isolation.

Coastal Sage Scrub – looking east

Non-native Grassland (Habitat Code: 42200) Tier IV

The non-native grassland onsite is dominated by black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and storksbill (*Erodium cicutarium*). This habitat has a low value.

Developed

The developed portion of the site includes the current residential uses and fire clearing for the onsite structures and structures offsite that are less than 100 feet from the property line.

Special Status Species

Following is a summary of all sensitive species with potential to occur on the site or on land immediately adjacent to the project area. Sensitive or special interest plant and wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, particular susceptibility to human disturbance, degradation due to development or invasion by non-native species, or a combination of all of these factors.

The following were used in the determination of sensitive biological resources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (2007); California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) (2006, 2007a), County Sensitive Plant and Animal list (County 2006), the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFG 2007b) and the County of San Diego Biological Mitigation Ordinance.

Sensitive Plants

Sensitive or special interest plant species are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive plant species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors.

Sensitive plants known to occur in the region encompassing the project where queried from the CNDDB and CNPS database as well as the San Diego Natural History Museum Plant Atlas. Thirty-one sensitive species are known from the area. Of these, one species, San Diego Sunflower was observed. All of the remaining species would have been observable and were not detected onsite. Sensitive plant species with the potential to occur onsite are discussed in Appendix C.

San Diego Sunflower (*Viguiera laciniata*)

San Diego sunflower is a low scrub that occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. It is a County list D and CNPS List 4.2 species (limited distribution). *Viguiera laciniata* is locally common but of limited distribution due to development in coastal and foothill areas where it occurs. This species was distributed in throughout the coastal sage scrub community within project area with roughly 90 individual plants present.

Sensitive Wildlife

Sensitive or special interest wildlife species and habitats are those which are considered rare, threatened, or endangered within the state or region by local, state, or federal resource conservation agencies. Sensitive species are so called because of their limited distribution, restricted habitat requirements, or particular susceptibility to human disturbance, or a combination of these factors

One sensitive animal species was observed onsite, the orange-throated whiptail.

Orange-throated Whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi*)

Status: California Species of Concern, County Group 2

The orange-throated whiptail is a listed as a California State Special Concern Species. It occurs coastally in extreme southern Los Angeles County south to San Diego County west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, especially in areas with summer morning fog. It inhabits low elevation (0 to 3000 feet) coastal sage scrub, chamise-redshank chaparral, mixed chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats.

Status Onsite: Two individuals were observed and are mapped on Figure 5.

Additional Sensitive Wildlife with Potential to Occur

Thirty-seven sensitive wildlife species have the potential to occur onsite (Appendix D). No species have a high potential to occur onsite due to the small size of the habitat and isolation. Three species, Hermes copper (*Lycaena hermes*), coastal rosy boa (*Charina trivirgata roseofusca*) and northern red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber ruber*), have a moderate potential to occur. One federally threatened species, California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*) has a low potential to occur onsite. These species are discussed below.

Hermes copper butterfly (*Lycaena hermes*)

Status: County Group 1

The Hermes copper butterfly is an endemic species to the San Diego bioregion. Except for a few records in northern Baja California, it has never been recorded anywhere else in North America. It occurs primarily in coastal sage scrub and southern mixed chaparral communities. Its larval host plant is spiny redberry (*Rhamnus crocea*). Adults feed on nectar primarily of flat-topped buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), but they have also been observed using slender sunflower (*Helianthus gracilentus*) and other plants in the Asteraceae (Faulkner and Klein 2003). Although it currently has no state or federal status a petition to list the species as federally endangered is currently under review by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Status Onsite: This species has a moderate potential to occur due to presence of both the host plant and primary nectar plant.

Coastal rosy boa (*Charina trivirigata roseofusca*)

Status: State and Federal Species of Concern, County Group 2

This subspecies occurs from the foothills of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, south through San Diego County, and into the Sierra San Pedro Martir, Baja California. The elevational range is sea level to 2,070 m. Distribution is spotty throughout its range. The Angeles, San Bernardino and Cleveland National Forests are within the range of the coastal rosy boa and have occupied habitat for the species (Klauber 1931, Fisher and Case 1997)

The coastal rosy boa is associated with rocky coastal sage and chaparral-covered hillsides and canyons. It may be found under rocks, in rock crevices, or in boulder piles (Klauber 1931). Associated vegetation types include coastal sage scrub dominated by california sage and buckwheat, chamise chaparral, and ceanothus/manzanita chaparral.

Status Onsite: Moderate Potential to Occur

Northern red-diamond rattlesnake *(Crotalus ruber ruber)*

Status: California Species of Concern, County Group 2

The northern red-diamondback rattlesnake, classified as a state Species of Concern, is a brick red to pinkish tan relative to the western diamondback (*Crotalus atrox*). It ranges from San Bernardino County south through most of Baja California, Mexico (Stebbins 1985). It occurs in desert scrub, thorn scrub, and chaparral habitats below about 1200 meters (4000 feet).

Status Onsite: Moderate Potential to Occur

California Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica*)

Status: Federally listed as Threatened, State Species of Concern, County Group 1

The California gnatcatcher (CAGN), a Federally Threatened species and California Species of Concern, is a small gray songbird that is a resident of scrub-dominated communities in southwestern California from the Los Angeles Basin through Baja California, Mexico. California gnatcatcher populations have declined due to extensive loss of Diegan coastal sage scrub habitat to urban and agricultural uses. This species has a low potential to occur onsite. The species is known to require from 2 to 10 acres of habitat per pair.

Status Onsite: Low Potential to occur due to fact that the site contains an isolated patch of coastal sage scrub that is not large enough to support this species. Additionally the site is disturbed through site use by people and pets.

Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waterways

No jurisdictional wetlands or waterways occur onsite.

Other Unique Features/Resources

Wildlife Corridors and Linkages

The project site is surrounded on three sides by rural residential development The site does not serve as a wildlife corridor, local movement corridor or linkage.

Raptor Nesting

The site contains mature trees that can support raptor nesting, however no nests were observed within the trees onsite. Raptors are large predatory or scavenger birds that typically require tall trees for perching and nesting associated with adjacent open grasslands to forage. Due to declining habitat and the associated declining numbers of these species on the whole, many raptor species have been designated as California Species of Special Concern by the CDFG. These species are protected, especially during their critical nesting and wintering stages. Raptors are protected under the CDFG California Raptor Protection Act (Title 14, Section 670).

Significance of Project Impacts and Proposed Mitigation

The proposed project is a minor subdivision and residential development of approximately 5.43 gross acres, Assessor Parcel Number (596-152-49), into 4 single-family homes, with lot sizes ranging from 1.05 to 2.01 acres. The project will be served by a private road connecting to Olive Vista. The entire site will be impacted as a result of the proposed project. Mitigation will occur through offsite conservation within a Pre-Approved Mitigation Bank. Mitigation will reduce the impacts to below a level of significance.

Table 3 Impacts and Mitigation					
Habitat/Vegetation Community	**Existing (acres)**	**Impacts (acres)**	**Mitigation Ratio**	**Mitigation Required (acres)**	**Offsite Mitigation (acres)**
Coastal Sage Scrub (Tier II)	1.7	1.7	1:1	1.7	1.7
Non-native Grassland (Tier IV)	0.2	0.2	0.5:1	0.1	0.1
Developed Habitat	3.5	3.5	NA		
Total	**5.4**	**5.4**			

Coastal Sage Scrub (Tier II)

Impacts to this habitat would be considered significant and require mitigation. These impacts will be mitigated offsite at a 1:1 ratio in conformance with the Biological Mitigation Ordinance. Mitigation will be within a pre-approved mitigation bank or other location approved by the Director.

Non-Native Grassland (Tier IV)

Impacts to non-native grassland would require mitigation at a 0.5:1 ratio. This mitigation will occur offsite in a preapproved mitigation bank or other location approved by the Director.

Impacts to Sensitive Species Observed and with the Potential to Occur

Impacts to sensitive plant and animal species with the observed and with the potential to occur will be mitigated through habitat based mitigation.

Impacts to Nesting Raptors

Although no nests were observed, large trees are onsite and could provide nesting habitat. In order for any work to occur during the County of San Diego raptor breeding season (January 1– July 15), a qualified biologist will conduct a nesting raptor survey no more than seven days prior to scheduled operations.

Impacts to Breeding Birds

Clearing of habitat shall occur outside of the nesting season, February 15 to August 15, in order to prevent impacts to breeding birds.

Cumulative Impacts

The County is in rough step compliance with the MSCP, this project will mitigate in conformance with the MSCP, as a result this project will not contribute to cumulatively significant impacts.

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Preparer and Persons/Organizations Contacted

Prepared by:

Robin Church

Robin Church, County Approved Biologist

FIGURES

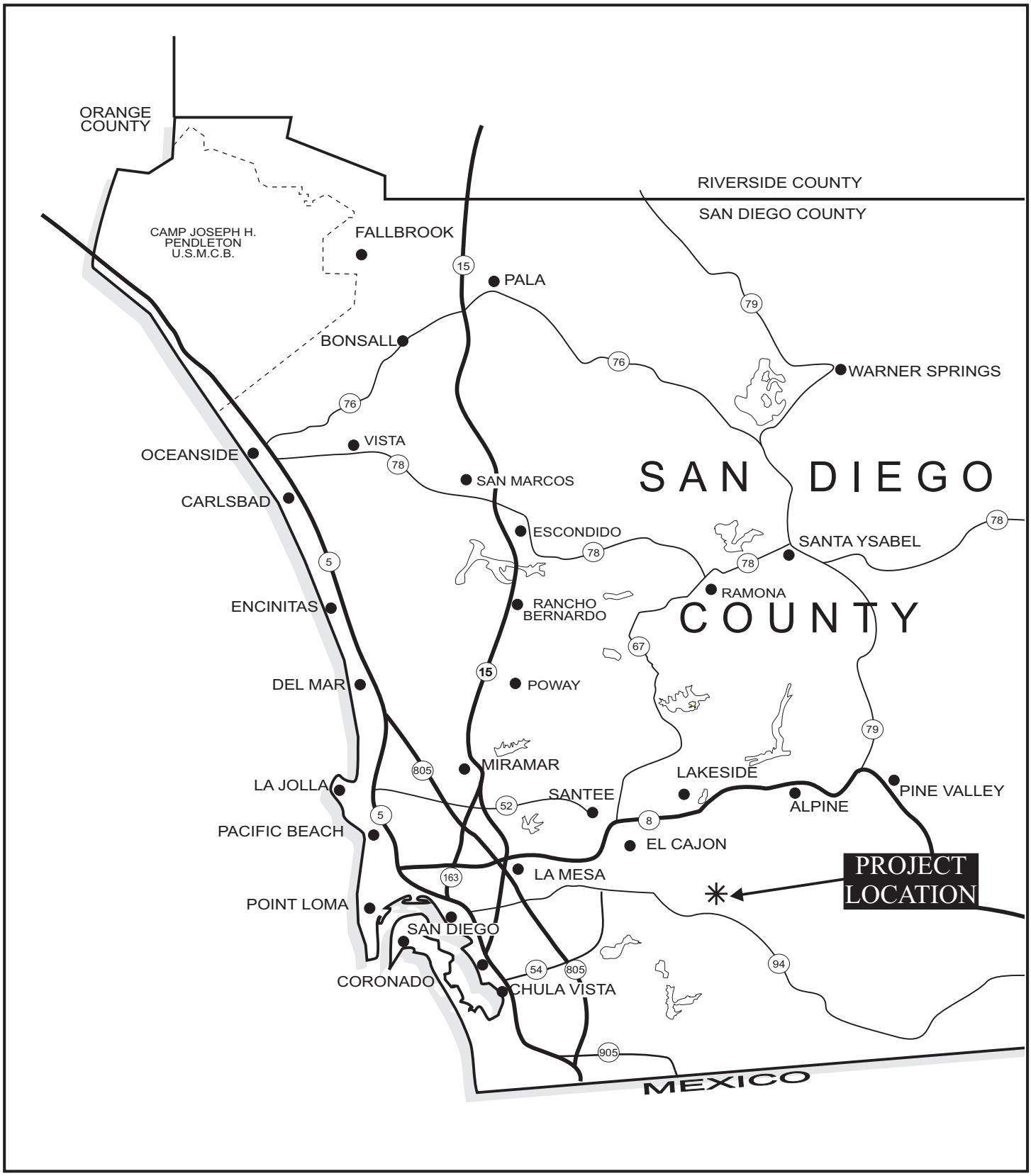
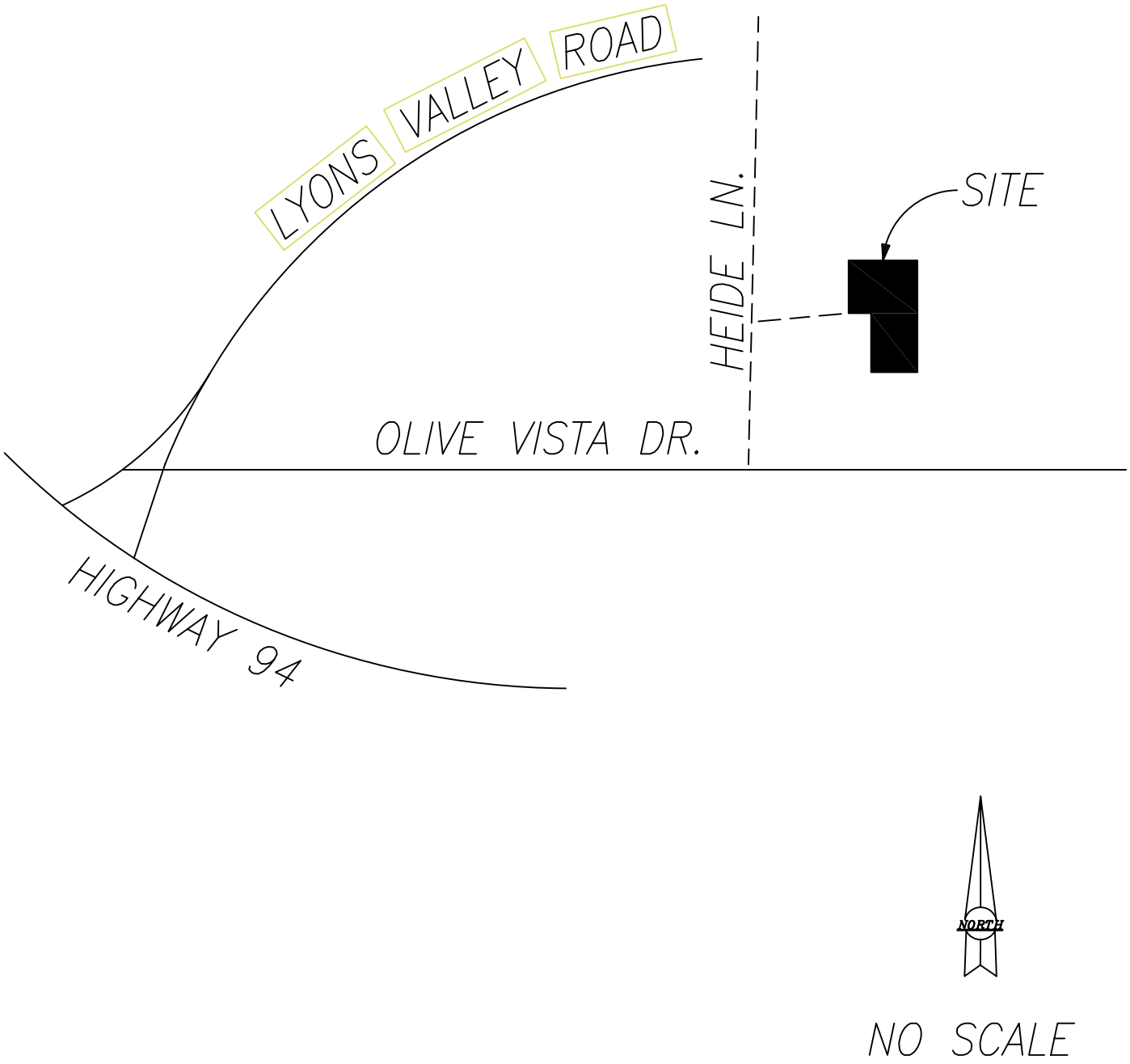
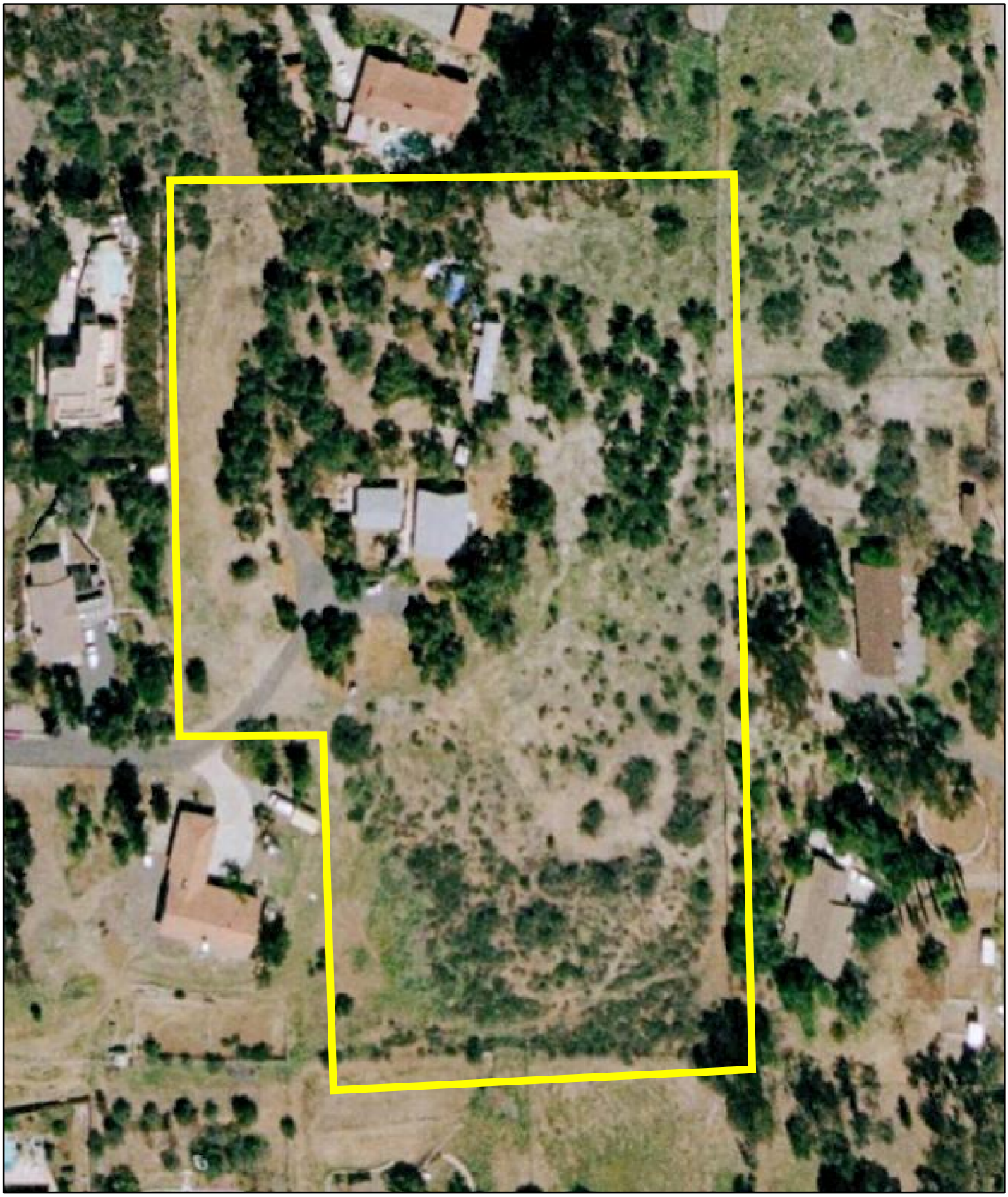


Figure 1
Regional Location Map

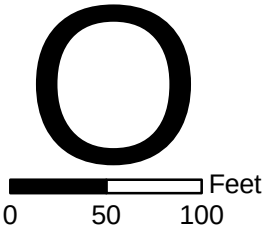


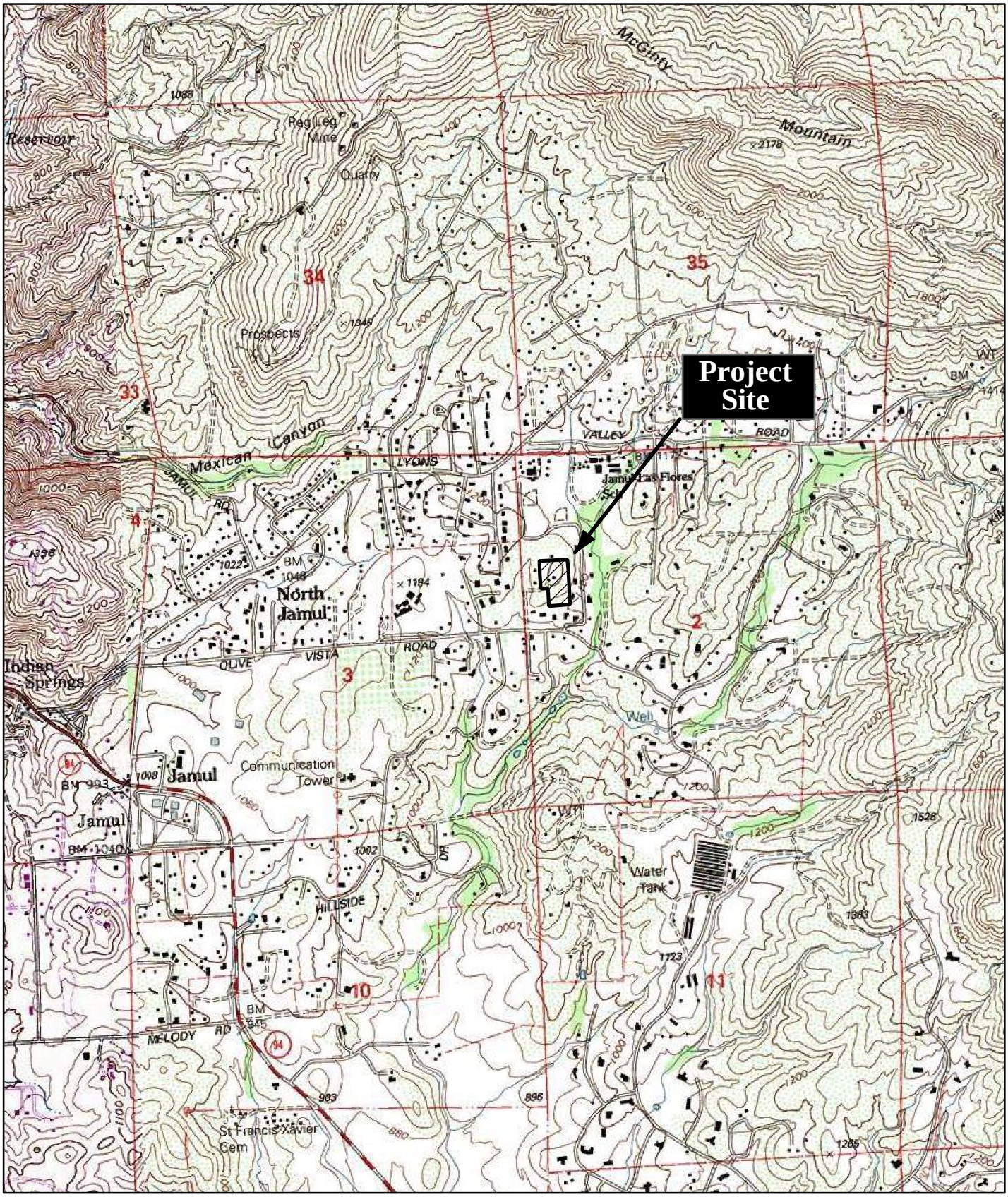
RC Biological Consulting, Inc.	Vicinity Map	Figure 2



Source:Terraserver.com (4/1/2007)

Figure 3
Surrounding Land Use
Vidovich Minor Subdivision

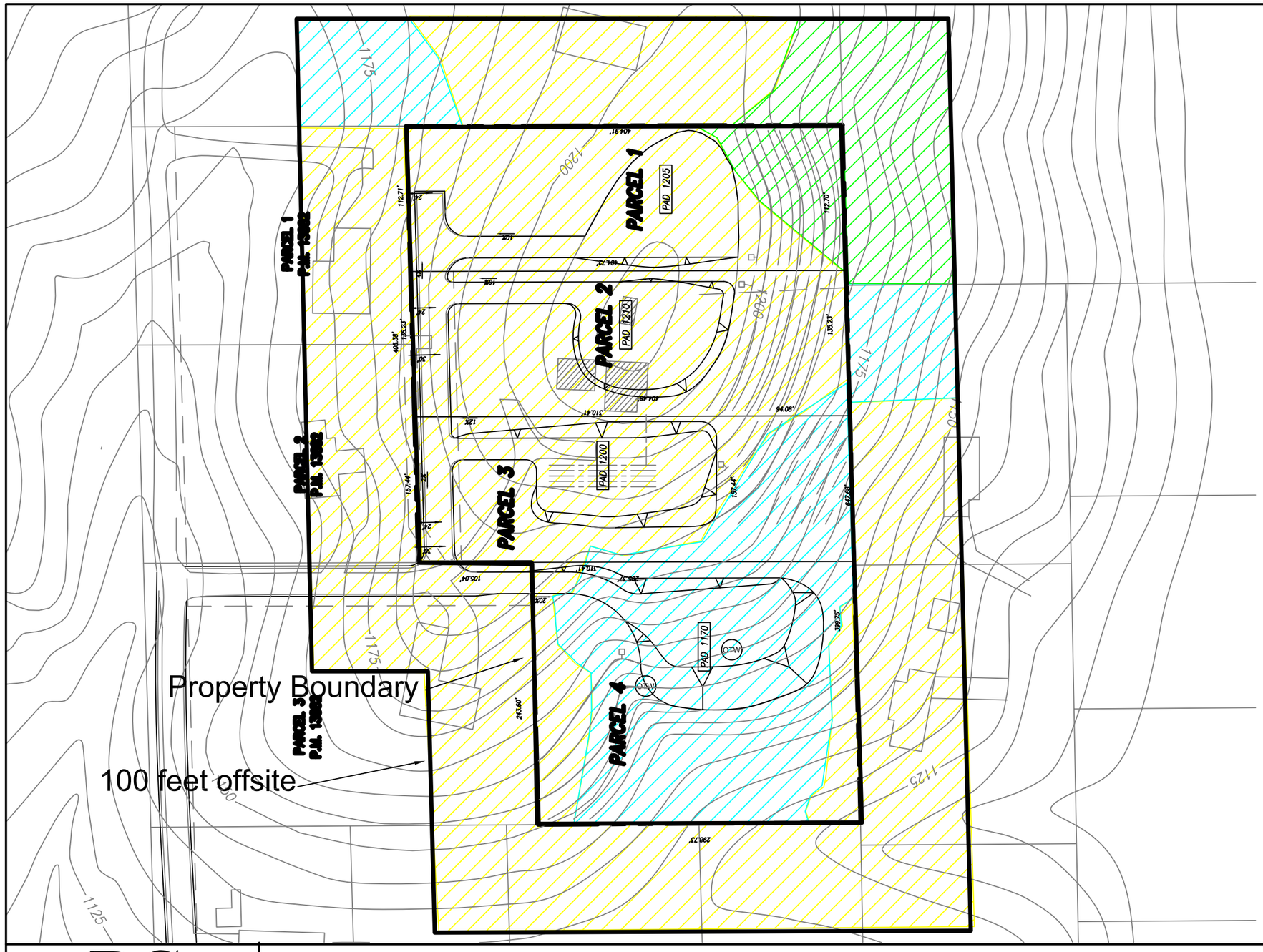




Source: USGS 7.5' Dulzura Quadrangle

Figure 4
USGS Map
Vidovich Minor Subdivision

0 1,000 2,000 Feet



Legend:

Coastal Sage Scrub - 1.7 acres
Habitat Code: 32500

Non-Native Grassland - 0.2 acre
Habitat Code: 42200

Developed - 3.5 acres
Habitat Code: 12000

OTW — Orange-throated Whiptail
1 Individual

RC
Biological Consulting, Inc.

Biological Resources Map for the Vidovich Minor Subdivision - TPM 21104

Figure 5

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY			
Family Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat
	CONIFERS		
Pinaceae	***Pinus sp.***	Pine	
	ANGIOSPERMS: DICOTS		
Anacardiaceae	***Malosma laurina***	Laurel Sumac	
Anacardiaceae	***Rhus integrifolia***	Lemonadeberry	
Anacardiaceae	***Rhus ovata***	Sugar Bush	
Anacardiaceae	****Schinus molle***	Peruvian Pepper Tree	
Apiaceae	****Foeniculum vulgare***	Sweet Fennel	
Apocynaceae	****Vinca major***	Greater Periwinkle	
Asteraceae	***Artemisia californica***	Coastal Sagebrush	
Asteraceae	***Eriophyllum confertiflorum*** var. ***confertiflorum***	Long-stem Golden-yarrow	
Asteraceae	***Gnaphalium californicum***	California Everlasting	
Asteraceae	***Gutierrezia californica***	California Matchweed	
Asteraceae	***Hazardia squarrosa*** var. ***grindelioides***	Sawtooth Goldenbush	
Asteraceae	***Viguiera laciniata***	San Diego Sunflower	
Bignoniaceae	****Jacaranda mimosifolia***	Jacaranda	
Boraginaceae	***Amsinckia menziesii*** var. ***intermedia***	Rancher's Fiddleneck	
Brassicaceae	****Brassica nigra***	Black Mustard	
Brassicaceae	****Lobularia maritima***	Sweet Alyssum	
Cactaceae	****Opuntia ficus-indica***	Mission Prickly-pear, Indian-fig	
Capparaceae	***Isomeris arborea***	Bladderpod	
Caprifoliaceae	***Lonicera subspicata*** var. ***denudata***	Southern Honeysuckle	
Crassulaceae	***Dudleya pulverulenta***	Dudleya	
Cucurbitaceae	***Marah macrocarpus*** var. ***macrocarpus***	Manroot, Wild-cucumber	
Euphorbiaceae	***Chamaesyce albomarginata***	Rattlesnake Spurge	
Fabaceae	***Cytisus striatus***		

APPENDIX A
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY

Family Name	Species Name	Common Name	Habitat
Fabaceae	***Lotus scoparius*** var. ***brevialatus***	Deerweed	
Fabaceae	****Melilotus officinalis***	Yellow Sweetclover	
Fagaceae	***Quercus agrifolia*** var. ***agrifolia***	Coast Live Oak, Encina	
Geraniaceae	****Erodium cicutarium***	Red-stem Filaree/storksbill	
Lamiaceae	****Marrubium vulgare***	Horehound	
Lamiaceae	***Salvia apiana***	White Sage	
Lamiaceae	***Salvia clevelandii***	Fragrant Sage	
Lamiaceae	***Salvia mellifera***	Black Sage	
Malvaceae	****Malva parviflora***	Cheeseweed	
Myrtaceae	****Eucalyptus sp.***	Euccalyptus	
Nyctaginaceae	***Mirabilis laevis*** var. ***crassifolia***	Coastal Wishbone Plant	
Oleaceae	****Olea europaea***	Olive	
Onagraceae	***Camissonia bistorta***	California Sun Cup	
Polygonaceae	***Eriogonum fasciculatum*** var. ***fasciculatum***	California Buckwheat	
Rhamnaceae	***Rhamnus crocea***	Spiny Redberry	
Rosaceae	***Heteromeles arbutifolia***	Toyon, Christmas Berry	
Urticaceae	****Urtica urens***	Dwarf Nettle	
	ANGIOSPERMS: MONOCOTS		
Agavaceae	***Yucca whipplei***	Our Lord's Candle	
Hyacinthaceae	***Chlorogalum parviflorum***	Soap-plant, Amole	
Poaceae	****Avena barbata***	Slender Wild Oat	
Poaceae	****Bromus madritensis*** ssp. ***rubens***	Foxtail Chess	
Themidaceae	***Dichelostemma capitatum*** ssp. ***capitatum***	Blue Dicks	

* = Non-native Plant Species

APPENDIX B			
WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED ON THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY			
Common Name	**Scientific Name**	**Habitat Observed ***	**# Observed (estimate)**
Insects			
Acmon blue	*Icaricia acmon*	CSS	2
Bee	**Family** *Apidae*	CSS, Dist	many
Behr's metalmark	*Apodemia mormo virgulti*	CSS	7
Cabbage white	*Artogeia rapae*	CSS, Dist	1
Common white	*Pontia protodice*	CSS, Dist	3
Felder's orangetip	*Anthocharis cethura*	CSS	1
Grasshopper	**Family** *Acrididae*	CSS	many
Honey bee	*Apis mellifera*	CSS	many
Noctuid Moth	**Family** Noctuidae	CSS	1
Painted lady	*Vanessa cardui*	CSS	>20
Perplexing hairstreak	*Callophrys perplexa*	CSS	2
Red admiral	*Vanessa atalanta*	DEV	1
Sara orangetip	*Anthocharis sara*	CSS	5
Sulphur	*Colias sp.*	CSS	1
Reptiles			
Orange throated whiptail	*Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*	CSS	2
Side-blotched Lizard	*Uta stansburiana*	CSS	1
Birds			
American crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*	OH	2
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	CSS, DEV	1
Bewick's wren	*Thryomanes bewickii*	CSS	1
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*	DEV	2
California towhee	*Pipilo crissalis*	CSS	2
Cassin's kingbird	*Tyrannus vociferans*	CSS	1
Common raven	*Corvus corax*	OH	3
House finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*	DEV	4
Lesser goldfinch	*Carduelis psaltria*	DEV	3
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*	DEV	1
Rufous-sided towhee	*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*	CSS	2
Scrub jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	DEV	3
White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	CSS	many
Mammals			
Desert cottontail rabbit	*Sylvilagus audubonii*	CSS, DEV	3
Woodrat (nests)	*Neotoma sp.*	CSS	CSS
Domestic cat	*Felis* sp.	DEV	2
Domestic dog	*Canis domestica*	ALL	4
CSS= Coastal Sage Scrub	DEV= Developed	Dist- Disturbed	OH= Overhead

APPENDIX C

SENSITIVE SPECIES OBSERVED OR WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO VIDOVICH PROPERTY

(USGS Dulzura 7.5' QUAD)

Scientific Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Codes				Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Verified On-Site Yes/No (Direct/Indirect Evidence)	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed L/M/H/U)	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	CNPS	County	State	Federal				
ACANTHOMINTHA ILICIFOLIA "San Diego thorn-mint"	1B.1	A, NE	SE	FT	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools, 10-960 meters; Blooms April to June	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
ACHNATHERUM DIEGOENSE "San Diego County needle grass"	4.2	D	None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, rocky-often mesic, 10-700 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS OTAYENSIS "Otay manzanita"	1B.2	A	None	SOC	Chaparral on metavolcanic peaks, cismontane woodland, 275-1700 meters, blooms Jan - Apr	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
ARTEMISIA PALMERI "San Diego sagewort"	4	D	None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest/woodland & scrub, sandy, mesic, 15-915 meters; blooms May-Sept	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
ASTRAGALUS DEANEI "Dean's milk-vetch"	1B.1	A	None	SOC	Chaparral, coastal scrub, riparian forest; 75-670 meters; Blooms Feb-May	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
ATRIPLEX COULTERI "Coulter's saltbush"	1B.2	A	None	None	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/alkaline or clay, 3-460 meters; blooms March -Oct	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
BRODIAEA ORCUTTII "Orcutt's brodiaea"	1B.1	A	None	SOC	Closed cone coniferous forests, chaparral, cismontane woodlands, meadows/seeps, valley & foothill grasslands, vernal pools/mesic, clay and sometimes serpentine, 30-1692 meters; blooms May - July	No	L	Low, no mesic habitats onsite. Vernally moist grasslands, mima mound topography, and the periphery of vernal pools are all preferred habitat for this corm. Soils include Stockpen gravelly loam on Otay Mesa and Redding gravelly loam on Mira Mesa. Orcutt's Brodiaea will occasionally occupy streamside embankments (Reiser 2001).
CALOCHORTUS DUNNII "Dunn's mariposa lily"	1B.2	A, NE	CR	SOC	Closed cone coniferous forests, chaparral, gabbroic/metavolcanic, rocky soils, 380-1830 meters, Blooms Apr - Jun	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
CEANOTHUS CYANEUS "Lakeside ceanothus"	1B.2	A, NE	None	SOC	Chaparral, metavolcanic or gabbroic, 600-1100 meters; blooms April - June	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
CHAMAEBATIA AUSTRALIS "southern mountain misery"	4.2	D	None	None	Chaparral on gabbroic and metavolcanic soils, 300-700 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
CHORIZANTHE LEPTOTHECA "Peninsular spineflower"	4.2	D	None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, aluvial fan and grantic soils, 300-1900 meters; blooms May - August	No	L	No suitable habitat. This tiny annual is typically found in xeric openings in Chamise Chaparral. No suitable habitat. This tiny annual is typically found in xeric openings in Chamise Chaparral (Reiser 2001).
CLARKIA DELICATA "delicate clarkia"	1B.2	A	None	None	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/often gabbroic, 235-1000 meters, Blooms Apr - Jun	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
COMAROSTAPHYLIS DIVERSIFOLIA SSP. DIVERSIFOLIA "summer holly"	1B.2	A	None	SOC	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, 30-550 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
CONVOLVULUS SIMULANS "small-flowered morning-glory"	4.2	D	None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland/clay, serpentine seeps, 30-700 meters; blooms March - July	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
CUPRESSUS FORBESII "Tecate cypress"	1B.1	A	None	SOC	Closed-cone coniferous forests, chaparral, 255-1500 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.

APPENDIX C

SENSITIVE SPECIES OBSERVED OR WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO VIDOVICH PROPERTY

(USGS Dulzura 7.5' QUAD)

Scientific Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Codes				Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Verified On-Site Yes/No (Direct/Indirect Evidence)	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed L/M/H/U)	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	CNPS	County	State	Federal				
ERICAMERIA PALMERI SSP. PALMERI "Palmer's goldenbush"	2.2	B,NE	None	SOC	Chaparral, coastal scrub/mesic, 30-620 meters, Blooms April-June	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
GALIUM CALIFORNICUM CALIFORNICUM "California bedstraw"	None	None	None	None	Shaded and open areas	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
GILIA CARUIFOLIA "caraway-leaved gilia"	4.3	D	None	None	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest/sandy, openings, 1400-2300 meters, Blooms May-August	No	L	No appropriate habitat, site is well below normal elevation range for this species at 342 to 369 meters .
HARPAGONELLA PALMERI "Palmer's grapplinghook"	4.2	D	None	SOC	Chaparral, Coastal sage scrub, valley & foothill grassland,clay, 20-955 meters, Blooms March-May	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
HORKELIA TRUNCATA "Ramona horkelia"	1B.3	A	None	None	Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, clay soil, 400-1300 meters; blooms May to June	No	L	Chamise Chaparral is usually common at Ramona Horkelia sites(Reiser 2001). No chaparral onsite. Nearest observation in the CNDBB database is approximatly 1 mile north of the site at a higher eleveation. The site is below the normal elevational range of this species.
LATHYRUS SPLENDENS "pride-of-California"	4.3	D	None	None	Chaparral, 200-1525 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
LEPECHINIA GANDERI "Gander's pitcher sage"	1B.3	A, NE	None	SOC	Closed cone coniferous forests, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, gabbroic or metavolcanic soils, 305-1005 meters; blooms June - July	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
LOTUS CRASSIFOLIUS VAR. OTAYENSIS "Otay Mountain lotus"	1B.1	A	None	SOC	Chaparral, metavolcanic, often in disturbed areas, 915-1005 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
MACHAERANTHERA JUNCEA "rush-like bristleweed"	4.3	D	None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, Blooms June-January, 240-1000 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
MUILLA CLEVELANDII "San Diego goldenstar"	1B.1	A	None		Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools/clay, 50-465 meters, Bloom April-May	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
NOLINA INTERRATA "Dehesa nolina"	1B.1	A, NE	SE	SOC	Chaparral, gabbroic, metavolcanic, serpentinite soils, 185-855 meters; blooms June-July	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
PIPERIA LEPTOPETALA "narrow-petaled rein orchid"	4.3	D	None	None	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, 380-2225 meters; blooms May - June	No	L	No suitable habitat. The site is lower than the typical elevational range for this species. Not documented within 1.5 miles in the CNDDB datatbase.
POLYGALA CORNUTA VAR. FISHIAE "Fish's milkwort"	4.3	D	None	None	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, 100-1100 meters; blooms May - August	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
QUERCUS CEDROSENSIS "Cedros Island oak"	2.2	B	None	None	Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, 255-490 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
QUERCUS ENGELMANNII "Engelmann oak"	4.2	D	None	None	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grasslands, 120-1300 meters	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.

APPENDIX C

SENSITIVE SPECIES OBSERVED OR WITH THE POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO VIDOVICH PROPERTY

(USGS Dulzura 7.5' QUAD)

Scientific Name and Common Name	Sensitivity Codes				Habitat Preference/ Requirements	Verified On-Site Yes/No (Direct/Indirect Evidence)	Potential to Occur On-Site (Observed L/M/H/U)	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	CNPS	County	State	Federal				
RIBES CANTHARIFORME "Moreno currant"	1B.3	A	None	SOC	Chaparral, Riparian Scrub; 340-1200 meters, Blooms Feb - Apr	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
SALVIA MUNZII "Munz's sage"	2.2	B	None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, 120-1065 meters, Blooms February-April	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
SATUREJA CHANDLERI "San Miguel savory"	1B.2	A	None	None	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valey and foothill grassland, rocky, grabbroic, metavolcanic soils, 120-1075 meters; blooms March - July	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
SENECIO GANDERI "Gander's ragwort"	1B.2	A	CE	SOC	Chaparral, burns, gabbroic outcrops, 400-1200 meters; blooms April-May	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
TETRACOCCUS DIOICUS "Parry's tetracoccus"	1B.2	A	None	SOC	Chaparral, coastal scrub, 165-1000 meters; Blooms Apr - May	No	L	Would have been observable and was not detected onsite.
VIGUIERA LACINIATA "San Diego Sunflower"	4.2	D	None	None	Chaparral, coastal scrub, 60-750 meters	Yes	O	This species was observed onsite.

SENSITIVITY CODES

FEDERAL SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (USFWS 2001)

Category

FE- Federal Endangered Species

FT- Federal Threatened Species

FPE- Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered

FPT- Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened

SOC- Species of Concern (former Candidate Species)

STATE SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (CDFG 2000)

Category

SE- State listed as Endangered

CT- State listed as Threatened

CR- State listed as Rare

SCE- State Candidate for listing as Endangered

SCT- State Candidate for listed as Threatened

CSC- CDFG "Species of Special Concern

CE-California endemic

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY DESIGNATIONS (CNPS 2007 online)

The CNPS Lists

List 1- Plants of highest priority

List 1A- Plants presumed extinct in California

List 1B- Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere

List 2- Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

List 3- Plants about which we need more information (A Review List)

List 4- Plants of limited distribution (A Watch List)

Threat Code Extensions

.1 - Seriously endangered in California

.2 - Fairly endangered in California

.3 - Not very endangered in California

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO DESIGNATIONS (COUNTY 2006)

The County Lists

List A- Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere

List B- Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

List C- Plants which may be quite rare, but need more information to determine their true rarity status

List D- Plants of limited distribution and are uncommon, but not presently rare or endangered

NE-MSCP narrow endemic

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			
INSECTS						
Hermes Copper *Lycaena hermes*	Group 1			Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral and chamise chaparral; 0-3000ft. Host plant *Rhamnus crocea* , in proximity to *Eriogonum fasciculatum* .	Moderate	Host plant present onsite.
Monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus*	Group 2			Wintering sites composed of grassland, oak woodlands and montaine meadows; host plant milkweed (*Asclepias* sp.). 500 to over 3000ft.	Low	No suitable wintering habitat or host plant.
Quino Checkerspot *Euphydryas editha quino*	Group 1		FE	Open shrub habitats, primary host plant is *Plantago erecta*.	Low	Presence/absence survey in 2008 did not detect presence or presence of host plant onsite.
AMPHIBIANS						
Western spadefoot toad *Scaphiopus hammondii*	Group 2	CSC	SOC	Grassland situations can occasionally occur in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Populations may persist a few years in orchard-vineyard habitats; 0-3000ft.	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.
REPTILES						
Coastal rosy boa *Charina trivirgata roseofusca*	Group 2	CSC	FS	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Often found in association with rock outcrops; 0-6800 ft.	Moderate	Suitable habitat onsite.
Coastal western whiptail *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatu* s	Group 2	CSC	SOC	Mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodlands and chamise chaparral. Prefers rocky firm soils but avoids dense grasslands and wet areas; 0-3000ft.	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			
Coast patch-nosed snake *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Group 2	CSC	SOC	Grass, chaparral, woodland, desert and coastal sage scrub. Found near rock outcrops with adjacent seasonal drainages; 0-3000ft.	Low	No season drainages.
Northern red diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber ruber*	Group 2	CSC		Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, open grassy areas and agricultural areas, chamise chaparral, pinon juniper and desert scrub; 0-3000ft.	Moderate	Edge effects reduce potential to occur since people tend to kill rattlesnakes if the are detected.
Orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi*	Group 2	CSC Protected		Can be found in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, riparian, and chamise chaparral habitats. Open hillsides with brush and rock, well drained soils; 0-1000ft.	Observed	Observed
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	Group 1			This species is uncommon in coastal scrub and chaparral mostly occurring in granite or rocky out crops in this habitat (Zeiner et. al. 1988).	Low	No significant rock outcrops
San Diego Horned Lizard *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*	Group 2	CSC	SOC	Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper and annual grass habitats; needs open areas for basking, ants and other insect prey. 0-8000ft.	Low	Prey was not observed.
San Diego ringneck snake *Diadophis punctatus similis*	Group 2		SOC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, closed cone forest in moist micro-habitats. Can be found on surface during winter after rainfalls or during spring; 0 -7200 ft.	Low	Soils hard and no moist micro-habitats.
MAMMALS						

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Group 2	CSC		This species is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats; 0 to over 3000ft.	Low	No burrows observed and the site is composed of isolated habitat surrounded by development.
Big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	Group 2	CSC		This species is found in a variety of plant associations including desert scrub, various woodlands and coniferous forests. Is a colonial roosting species that is typically found in crevices of rugged cliffs and high, rocky outcrops; 0 to 3000ft.	Low	Low potential to roost onsite since no suitable roosting habitat occurs.
Dulzura California pocket mouse *Chaetodipus californicus femoralis*	Group 2	CSC		Occupies coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, and mixed conifer habitats; 0 to over 3000ft.	Low	Edge effects reduce potential to occur.
Fringed Myotis *Myotis thysanodes*	Group 2	CSC	SOC	This species may be found in a variety of plant communities including desert scrub, oak woodlands, and pinyon-juniper forests. It is a colonial species that prefers caves, mines and abandoned buildings for roost sites. 0-9300 ft., optimal 4000-7000 ft.	Low	Low potential to roost onsite since no suitable roosting habitat occurs.
Greater western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Group 2	CSC		Open semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban. Crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting; 500-3000ft.	Low	No suitable roosting habitat.

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			
Long-eared myotis *Myotis evotis*	Group 2			They are found in most brush, woodland, and forest habitats from sea level to 9000 feet, but more typically occurs in coniferous forests at elevations above 7000 feet. Roosts in buildings, crevices, bark, and snags.	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.
Long-legged myotis *Myotis volans*	Group 2			Most common in woodland and forests above 4000 ft. Also in chaparral, coastal scrub, Great Basin shrub, and early successional stages of woodlands. Uncommon in desert and arid grassland. Roosts in rock crevices, buildings, bark, snags, mines, and caves. Feeds over water and open habitat. 0-11400 ft.	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.
Mountain Lion *Felis concolor*	Group 2			Species found in a variety of different habitats from desert to coast range forest; 0 to 10,000ft.	Low	Edge effects and lack of prey reduce the potential for this species to occur.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Group 2	CSC		Nocturnal. Found in coastal sage scrub and mixed and chamise chaparral. Seeks cover in rocky/gravelly areas with a yucca overstory; 500-3000ft	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Group 2	CSC	SOC	Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, desert wash and desert scrub. Prefers snags (especially oak), rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging; 0-6000ft.	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	Group 2	CSC		This species is found in a variety of plant associations including desert scrub, coastal scrub and pine oak woodlands. Is a colonial roosting species that is typically found in crevices of rugged cliffs and high, rocky outcrops; 0 to 3000ft.	Low	Low potential to roost onsite since no suitable roosting habitat occurs.
Ringtail *Bassariscus astutus*	Group 2			Nocturnal; found in mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests in rock recesses, hollow trees, logs, snags, abandoned burrows, or woodrat nests; 500 to over 3000ft.	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennetti*	Group 2	CSC		Coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral, mixed conifer, and closed cone forest and open areas. Common in irrigated pastures and row crops; 0 to over 3000ft.	Low	Edge effects reduce the potential for this species to occur onsite.
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Group 2	CSC		Nocturnal in coastal sage scrub, desert, oak woodlands, chamise chaparral and rocks in moderate to dense vegetation. Most abundant in rocky areas -- prefers rock outcrops and crevices for nest sites, but also builds nests in low branches of trees. 500-3000ft.	Low	Woodrat nest observet onsite but not associated with rock.
Small-footed myotis *Myotis ciliolabrum*	Group 2		SOC	Occurs in arid uplands -- woody and brushy habitats near water. Roosts in caves, buildings, mines, crevices, bridges, and bark. 0 - 8000 ft.	Low	Site is not located near water and no suitable roosting sites.
Southern grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus ramona*	Group 2	CSC		Nocturnal in coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, grassland, and chamise chaparral. Low to moderate shrub cover is preferred; 500-3000ft.	Moderate	Habitat may be too dense.

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			
Southern mule deer *Odocoileus hemionus fuiliginata*	Group 2			The mule dear is extremely adaptable occupying all but two or three of the major vegetation types in the western United States.	Low	No tracks observed. Edge effects and small size reduce the potential for this species to occur onsite.
Townsend's western big-eared bat *Corynorhinos townsendii*	Group 2	CSC	SOC	Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for night, day, hibernation or maternity roosts; 500-10,000ft.	Low	No suitable habitat onsite.
Yuma myotis *Myotis yumanensi* s	Group 2			Mixed chaparral, riparian, oak woodland and pinon juniper. Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed; roosts in buildings, mines, caves, bridges, crevices, and abandoned swallow nests. Sea level to 11,000 feet, but uncommon above 8000 feet.	Low	No suitable roosting or foraging habitat.
BIRDS						
Bell's sage sparrow *Amphispiza belli belli*	Group 1	CSC		Coastal sage scrub, mixed and chamise chaparral. Nests well hidden in sagebrush or other scrub; 0-3000ft.	Low	Was not detected during surveys.
California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	Group 1	CSC	FT	Most numerous in low, dense coastal sage scrub habitat of coastal hills.	Low	The species was not detected during surveys. The site does not have enough coastal sage scrub nor is it contiguous with offsite habitat to support this species.
Cooper's Hawk *Accipiter cooperi*	Group 1	CSC (nesting)		Uncommon migrant and winter vistitor, rare summer resident, during migration and winter found throughout SD County. Found in oak woodlands or edges of woods, nests in tall trees.	Low potential to nest onsite.	Small size and presence of disturbance in the form of people and dogs reduce the potential for this species to occur onsite.

APPENDIX D
SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			
Rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Group 1	CSC		Favors steep and rocky coastal sage scrub. Also seeks scattered grass in sage scrub and colonizes grass that grows as a successional stage following brush fires (Unitt 2004).	Low	Site is not steep. The site is small and edge effected further reducing the potential for this species to occur onsite.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos canadensis*	Group 1	CSC Fully protected		Mountains, foothills, and adjacent grassland, open areas and canyons; 0-11,500 ft. (nesting/wintering)	Low potential to nest onsite.	No suitable nesting habitat. Site is small and edge effected reducing the potential for the species onsite.
Sharp-shinned hawk (nesting) *Accipiter striatus*	Group 1	CSC		Open woodlands, residential, larger trees for nesting. Uncommon migrant and winter visitor, casual summer visitor; nesting has not been documented in San Diego County (Unitt 2004).	Low potential to nest onsite.	No suitable habitat onsite.
Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*	Group 1, County Sensitive			Spring and fall migrant, uncommon to locally common winter visitor and rare to uncommon summer resident of San Diego County (Unitt 2004)	Low	Site is small and edge effected reducing the potential for this species to occur onsite.

SENSITIVITY CODES

FEDERAL SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (USFWS 2001)

Category

FE- Federal Endangered Species
FT- Federal Threatened Species
FPE- Taxa proposed to be listed as Endangered
FPT- Taxa proposed to be listed as Threatened
SOC- Species of Concern (former Candidate Species)

STATE SPECIES DESIGNATIONS (CDFG 2000)

Category

SE- State listed as Endangered
ST- State listed as Threatened
SR- State listed as Rare
SCE- State Candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT- State Candidate for listed as Threatened
CSC- CDFG Species of Special Concern

APPENDIX D

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED AND WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO THE VIDOVICH PROPERTY (USGS DULZURA QUAD)

Common Name and Scientific Name	Sensitivity Code and Status			Habitat Preference/Requirements	Potential On-Site	Factual Basis for Determination of Occurrence Potential
	County	State	Federal			

COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO DESIGNATIONS (COUNTY 2010)

The County Groups

Group 1- Species that have a very high level of sensitivity, either because they are listed as threatened or endangered or because they have a very specific natural history requirements that must be met

Group 2- Species that are becoming less common, but are not yet so rare that extirpation of extinction is imminent without immediate action. These species tend to be prolific within their suitable habitat types